**Claims:**

1. A prepolymer (A) having end groups of the general formula [1]

$$-A-CH_2-SiR^1_a(OR^2)_{3-a} \qquad [1],$$

where

A is a divalent linking group selected from -O-, -S-, $-(R^3)N-$, $-O-CO-N(R^3)-$, $-N(R^3)-CO-O-$, -NH-CO-NH-, $-N(R^4)-CO-NH-$, $-NH-CO-N(R^4)-$, and $-N(R^4)-CO-N(R^4)-$,

$R^1$ is an optionally halogen-substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl or aryl radical having 1-10 carbon atoms,

$R^2$ is an alkyl radical having 1-6 carbon atoms or an ω-oxaalkyl-alkyl radical having in all 2-10 carbon atoms,

$R^3$ is hydrogen, an optionally halogen-substituted cyclic, linear or branched $C_1$ to $C_{18}$ alkyl radical or alkenyl radical or a $C_6$ to $C_{18}$ aryl radical,

$R^4$ is an optionally halogen-substituted cyclic, linear or branched $C_1$ to $C_{18}$ alkyl radical or alkenyl radical or a $C_6$ to $C_{18}$ aryl radical, and

a has the value 0, 1 or 2,

the prepolymer (A) being obtainable by reacting isocyanate-functional prepolymers (A1) with alkoxysilanes (A2) possessing at least one isocyanate-reactive group,

and optionally further components,

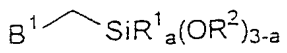
with the proviso that the alkoxysilanes (A2) are employed in excess, so that the ratio of isocyanate-reactive groups to isocyanate groups is at least 1.2:1.

2. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1, in which $R^1$ is methyl, ethyl or phenyl groups.

3. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which $R^2$ is methyl or ethyl groups.

4. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 3, in the preparation of which the ratio of isocyanurate-reactive groups to isocyanate groups is from 1.4:1 to 4:1.

5. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in the preparation of which alkoxysilanes (A2) of the general formula [3]



[3]

are employed, where

$B^1$ is an OH, SH or $NH_2$ group or a group $HR^3N$ and

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$ and a are as defined in claim 1.

6. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 5, in which at least 50% of the alkoxysilyl groups of the general formula [1] are composed of dialkoxysilyl groups (a = 1).

7. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 6, in the preparation of which urethane-group-containing prepolymers (A1) are employed as isocyanate-functional prepolymers (A1), obtainable by a reaction of polyols (A11) and with di- or polyisocyanates (A12).

8. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 7, in which the polyols (A11) have an average molecular weight Mn of 1000 to 25 000.

9. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 7 or 8, in which the polyols (A11) are selected from hydroxyl-functional polyethers, polyesters, polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, poly-

carbonates, polystyrenes, polysiloxanes, polyamides, polyvinyl esters, polyvinyl hydroxides and polyolefins.

10. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, in which the di- or polyisocyanates (A12) are selected from diisocyanatodiphenylmethane (MDI), tolylene diisocyanate (TDI), diisocyanatonaphthalene (NDI), isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI), perhydrogenated MDI (H-MDI), hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI), polymeric MDI (P-MDI), triphenylmethane triisocyanate, isocyanurate triisocyanates and biuret triisocyanates.

11. A composition (M) comprising a prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10.